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At a somewhat lower temperature it remained alive and virulent forty-eight days. Whether longer, will be reported upon the completion of the work. This table indicates plainly how sensitive this particular organism is to a very slight difference of temperature.

#### PINE WOOD INFECTED WITH PLAGUE CULTURE.

Another series of tests was made with splinters of pine wood about the size of a match stick. They were sterilized and soaked in a three-day-old bouillon culture of plague and then placed in Petri dishes which were kept in the laboratory (20° to 27° C.), cool chamber (17° to 19° C.), and the dark room (20° to 23° C.), with the following results:

*Pieces of pine wood inoculated with bouillon culture of bacillus pestis.*

Time.	Laboratory.	Cool chamber.	Dark room.	Time.	Laboratory.	Cool chamber.	Dark room.
4 days.....	x	x	x	13 days.....	—	—	—
8 days.....	—	x	x	18 days.....	—	—	—
11 days.....	—	—	x	21 days.....	—	—	—

NOTE.—x indicates growth. — indicates no growth.

The same culture was used to impregnate the pieces of pine wood as was used for the squares of crash in the preceding table, and these two objects thus infected were exposed to precisely the same conditions. It may therefore be assumed that the organism lives a shorter time on the one than on the other.

#### PAPER INFECTED WITH PLAGUE CULTURE.

Another series of tests was made with pieces of filter paper and pieces of glazed (sized) paper. This paper is cut into little squares and sterilized and impregnated in the usual way with a three-day-old bouillon culture of the organism. These pieces were placed in Petri dishes and kept in the desk in my office where the temperature ranges from 20° to 27° C. The results follow:

*Plague culture dried on paper.*

Time.	Filter paper.	Glazed paper.	Time.	Filter paper.	Glazed paper.
4 days.....	x	x	13 days.....	—	—
8 days.....	x	x	18 days.....	—	—
11 days.....	—	—			

NOTE.—x indicates growth. — indicates no growth.

On account of the importance of this subject, a summary of the literature follows:

KITASATO (*a*) found the organism alive after four days when dried on a glass cover slip and kept at 28° to 30° C. It grew after one to thirty-six hours, but not after four days. He used the pus of buboes from

*a* Preliminary notice of the bacillus of bubonic plague, Hongkong, July 7, 1894.